

Political.

From the South Carolinian.
Troupe and Quitman.
Disce ab Hoste.

[BY REQUEST.]

Messrs. Editors: To those whose duty it may be to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President at the coming election, I desire to submit a few thoughts. What is the condition of the South? Oppressed, scourged, without influence, without organization, without office, voiceless, distracted and at the feet of her task master, her institutions misrepresented, abused, assaulted, laws enacted for her benefit evaded, her constitutional rights trampled upon, and her people denied the common government. What is her duty? To regain what is lost by controlling the General Government. How can that be done? Only in one way: "Learn from the enemy." The abolitionists and free soilers have accomplished it in a very few years, by maintaining at all and every hazard a distinct organization as a party. In 1844, when their party was insignificant, compared with its present strength, they nominated their own candidates, and run them, too, well knowing they would be distanced in the race. The polls disclosed their strength to be contemptible—only 30,000 strong. In 1848, the party preserved its organization, and notwithstanding the efforts made to recommend Cass and Taylor by the friends of each respectively for their votes, they clung to their principles, and polled 300,000 for Martin Van Buren. The small cloud, no "bigger than a man's hand" at first, now loomed up over the firmament. It had swollen into a magnitude that filled the air and darkened the sky. The literature, commerce, legislation, and religion of the republic, felt the touch of the fell spirit. Eight months of severe fighting in the halls of Congress are wasted to the country in keeping the monster down. The national parties, Whig and Democrat, the petted tyrants of America, the feasted masters of the people, stood aghast at its power, and in 1852, in nominating their candidates, each made over fifty well considered efforts to hit upon that one of their number most acceptable to the exactions of the new king; the one, whose plumed unapproachableness and stilted self-importance, have so effectually stiffened his lips, that it is not known that he ever said one word in favor of slavery. The other, so far up in the mountains of snow, as to be beyond the reach of any influence southward. Not satisfied with Scott or Pierce, nor tempted from its purpose, the balance-of-power-party now rallies on Hale. Who will say that he is not sure of half a million of votes? and perhaps will throw the election into the House. It is too true that free-soilism, by preserving a distinct organization, has succeeded in controlling the legislation of Congress.

Now, what is the lesson? It is that the South should organize, and preserve at all and every hazard a distinct party upon the basis of State Rights and Southern institutions; a full-fledged, Simon pure—an out-and-out pro-slavery party, *eo nomine de facto, et de jure*. Is the time opportune? It was never better. Governors Troupe and Quitman are in the field as Southern candidates. The initiative has been taken by a few counties in Alabama. Let the bright example be followed. Let South Carolina and all the South rally around their gallant sons. Many have been just weaned off from the national parties. Form a pro-slavery party, and complete the breach throughout the South. Gather up and secure what you have, and gain strength to gather more. It is true your candidates will be beaten badly in the coming election, distanced if you please, yet the nucleus will be formed. They will hardly be left in the rear, if South Carolina take them up, farther than the anti-slavery candidates of 1844. But keep up the organization, and who can tell what 1856 and 1860 will reveal? Nullification, co-operation, and pronouncements, all have signally failed to secure for us respect—rather have brought us increased disrespect. Then tack about, ye leaders of the South, and in the name of patriotism and common sense, look elsewhere for remedies. Let not all political wisdom and foresight be found among the enemy. Organize, and keep organized. Small may be the beginning, but who can tell the end? Show yourselves united, disciplined, no matter how weak at first. Are all the Southern Rights Associations of last year dead? Support your own candidates, hopeless though it now appears, but soon you may make your mark upon the national parties; and to affect them seriously is to regain what is lost, is to control the machinery at Washington. Your strength will be respected, your vote counted, and the candidates for the Presidency will be sought out and nominated, not as now for their anti-slavery affinities, but for their availability at the South; or, in other words, for their favor with the Southern Rights party, then holding the balance of power, and controlling, at will, the political complexion of the General Government.

But it is said we must vote for Pierce. There are three insuperable reasons, perhaps they could be classed as two, why South Carolina should not vote for him, or any other nominee of a Baltimore Convention. 1st. She would be recognizing and endorsing that growing but dangerous French doctrine, that military force without experience in statesmanship qualifies for the high office of President—Scott and Pierce's nominations being due to the misfortune or weakness of the Aztec race. 2d. It would be acknowledging allegiance to King Canineus, and obeying the dictation of an irresponsible self-constituted body. 3d. It would be strengthening the bands of the national parties, whose domination has proved the scourge of the South—the incubus of death upon Southern institutions—the car of Juggernaut obliterating the lines of State rights, or rather the maelstrom that has swallowed up all State sovereignty, which, by its starting-up, seething, boiling, has amalgamated thirty-one republics into one grand consolidated nation. But the State must vote for Pierce, it is said, to prevent the election of Scott. But will Scott be elected possible. Massachusetts doubtless

goes for Webster, Georgia and North Carolina are lost to him. The Webster movement has cooled his "plate of soup" forever, notwithstanding the solicited receptions that annually greet him on his way to locate army hospitals in the West. But suppose he will be elected, is there a bauble difference between them? In the late struggle before Congress, would not Scott have voted oftener with the South upon all questions affecting our institutions? Call it, if you please "the coincidence of extremes," both being opposed to the compromise, but on different grounds. Pierce, more moderate, goes for that "finality of the totality," the compromise. South moderation is death to us. It is said he voted with us in former days; side by side with Calhoun, and therefore is our friend. *God save us from such friends!*—compromising away all our rights, here a little, there a little, until inch by inch all is gone and lost, and lost it may be forever. But "it is the best we can get." Miserable policy! Don't forget that Foote & Co. were caught by that bait, went over to the enemy, and are lost to the South; and let it be published from "Dan to Beersheba" that the great recommendation of Pierce is, that he is the unflinching advocate of that measure which never had among us more than a corporal's guard of supporters, and yet, a twelvemonth ago, rent our little State into factions, and that, too, upon the question of resistance, whether now or hereafter; and that it is the chief glory of King, self-boasted as it is, that he was the first Southern man that came out in favor of the compromise. Let South Carolina be consistent, weak and degraded though she be, yet retain her consistency—save her from a false position. Let her not now endorse what a year ago she opposed, and that bitterly—follow the example of the Montgomery Convention, that endorsed the nomination. Let South Carolina and Alabama unite, and the pro-slavery party is formed. Give not the vote of the State to any nominee of a Baltimore Convention. If you cannot break up the national party, the engine of untold mischief, in the name of all that is dear and sacred to State rights, do not strengthen their domination by supporting their nominees. Let South Carolina demand always the respect due to consistency, and her fair fame remains untarnished.

CAMDEN.

A Romantic Affair.

A day or two ago we published, says the Cincinnati Nonpareil, the marriage of Mr. P. of Vicksburg, to Miss R. of Covington. From circumstances of a rather singular nature connected with the marriage, a good deal of gossip has been occasioned in this community during several days past. It appears that Mr. S., of Covington, had been paying his addresses to the lady, and had pressed his suit successfully, as he had reason to believe, for the engagement had been completed, and the wedding day fixed. Mr. S., happy in the protestations and caresses of love, made no secret of his approaching nuptials. The wedding garments were prepared, the clergyman was engaged, and friends abroad were notified by letter and by telegraph of the same. The wedding was to take place on the 1st of September. On Sunday last the lover had an interview with his "intended," the arrangements were finally completed, and a trip to Niagara Falls, Saratoga, New York, &c., during the honeymoon, agreed upon. Twenty minutes after the departure of Mr. S., the affianced bride left also in company with Mr. P., of Vicksburg. They came directly across the river, and at the Denison House were man and wife.

Of this, the unfortunate Mr. S. remained in blissful ignorance until a late hour on Sunday evening, when the father of the young lady called upon him and overwhelmed him with the astounding intelligence. His feelings on being convinced of its truth can be imagined, perhaps, but not described. The father was indignant beyond expression at the conduct of his daughter. He swore, although he never swore before, that she should never receive one cent of his wealth—he is worth near \$100,000—and that nothing should induce a reconciliation. The next morning the news had spread everywhere, and Mr. S. found all Covington jesting about his misfortune. This jilting affair, so extraordinary and unaccountable at first glance, is explained something after this manner, by those who appear to know. Miss R. had loved Mr. P. and had been engaged for several years, but her parents had forbidden the match, so the lady—the sex is ever fertile in expedients—determined to choose another lover, one whom her parents approved, and thus after securing their written consent that she should marry, notwithstanding she was "under age," called in her former lover to bear off the prize. This she effected by making a "cat's paw" of Mr. S., and it appears she performed the heartless transaction from beginning to end without once exciting the suspicions of her parents or lover.

Who, after such a *coup de etat*, will "question the deceitfulness of woman?" But the romantic part of the story remains to be told. The forsaken lover, after asking himself a thousand and one times what he should do under circumstances of such painful embarrassment, at length resolved—not to shoot himself, or her, or him—but to join in the practical joke or the too annoying laugh, and to offer himself as mediator. So he called upon the indignant father, and after talking over the affair, succeeded in convincing him it was better one of the parties should be made unhappy than that all should be miserable, and as things could not be helped, he urged the parents to become reconciled to their children. This done, he came to Cincinnati, and accompanied the newly married couple to Covington, where they received the forgiveness and benediction of the offended parents. Verily the lover stands on slippery places.

MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A Corner's inquest was empaneled this morning upon the body of Mr. John L. Wiley, who died from a wound received on last Wednesday, from a pistol in the hands of a young lad. Verdict—accidentally shot. *Chas. News.*

Lancaster Ledger.

Lancaster, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1852.

The Election.

Before the publication of our next paper, the result of the election will be known. We have three candidates for the Senate, Messrs. McKenna, Witherspoon and Huey, and four for the House, Messrs. Hammond, Cureton, Crawford and Cauthen. We do not present the claims of either of these gentlemen to the people. They have each canvassed the District, and made their views known; besides, inquiries have been propounded through the columns of this journal, to which the greater portion have responded. They are all personal friends of ours, and each as a man stands high as possessed of integrity and great mental and moral worth. In casting your votes, fellow citizens, you are to judge for yourselves who will represent your interests the best in the Legislature. This is the question for you to determine. All personal friendships, and all personal animosities must be left at home, and with a free unbiased mind, you must place your vote in the ballot box, for him, who, in your judgment, will represent your interest the most efficiently. The election at this time is an important one. In about a month the election for President and Vice-President will claim the attention of the Legislature; besides, at its regular session, we doubt not but important measures will be brought before them: the Bank question, the chartering of various private Banks, &c., which will claim consideration. The question of giving the election of electors of President and Vice-President to the people, will also come up for consideration; the repeal of the Homestead Law no doubt also will be brought forward; in fact it will be an important session.

Placing the claims of no candidate, therefore, before the people, we only trust our citizens will be actuated alone by the wish to place those in office in whom they wish to rest the honor and dignity of Lancaster District.

The Post Master and Ourselves.

In consequence of the absence of our Post Master last Wednesday, numbers of our papers were not sent to their proper destinations. Complaints have been made to us, but we can assure our friends the fault is not ours. Every effort is used to have our packages sent to the Post Office in proper time, and we have not made a failure since our first issue. Our worthy friend the P. M. has hitherto attended to his duties faithfully, and we trust hereafter there will be no occasion to accuse him of remissness.

It is a matter of the utmost importance to us that our papers should be promptly sent to which they are directed, we therefore trust our friend the P. M. will continue to merit by his diligence and attention, the praise he has hitherto so deservedly received.

We publish in this paper, an article under the signature of "Camden," to which we direct attention.

We agree with the writer in many of his views, and have before this, expressed our self as opposed to the election of General Pierce. But at this time, can "Camden's" prescribed remedy have the desired effect? We apprehend not. We are inclined to think "Camden" has fallen into an error. The increase of the Abolition party, may have arisen, not directly, from the fact of nominating an Abolition candidate for the Presidency.

It is true South Carolina, or the Southern States collectively, may vote for their independent candidate, but will this avail us any thing? Shall we try the experiment? We are obliged to admit that we place some consideration in the fact of the State casting her vote for Pierce, to defeat the election of Scott. We may be wrong, but we are inclined to think North Carolina will vote for Scott, and probably Georgia will also. We do not think any State, but Massachusetts, will vote for Webster; and we base our supposition in a great measure on the fact of the improbability of Webster's election, as to influence the votes of States favorably inclined towards him.

At the present time, we think "Camden's" suggestion will not be acted upon. We apprehend this State will cast her vote for Pierce and King—we do not know of a single exception, where this question was propounded to the various candidates in the different Districts, that it was answered in the negative. The South can never control the North—this fact is palpably evident. The votes of South Carolina and Alabama could not elect Troupe and Quitman, and the South could never organize a party sufficiently strong to control the North; neither do we believe will the Abolition Party in the North ever be sufficiently strong to elect the President of these United States. The North, as a nation, is opposed to slavery, but the North, as a body, is not in favor of abolitionism; still, it is to our interest to have Southern men as President and Vice-President of these United States; but in our efforts to attain that which we cannot, may not one to whom we are more bitterly opposed to than Pierce, be elected?

"Of two evils choose the least," and the question to be determined is, shall we have Pierce or Scott? For our part, as an individual, we are perfectly content as matters have gone, to leave the election entirely to the Legislature, and the members of that body, with the lights then before them, to vote as they deem proper.

Health of Charleston.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Charleston, Friday, 9 P. M.
The Board of Health report seven deaths from Yellow Fever for the past 24 hours.
J. L. DAWSON, M. D., Clerk.

Local Matters.

We understand that Messrs. Cureton & Massey, merchants of this place, have purchased the Cotton crop of Col. Barns, which will amount to about 300 bales, at 10 cents. The cotton to be delivered within this time and the 1st December.

The Chingle Lot, opposite the Court House, was sold on Sale Day last for \$1,405. Mr. Jones Crockett purchaser.

Some of our merchants have been receiving goods from Charleston, by way of Cheraw, and there seems to be a brisk trade going on at this time. Customers are readily found for Bacon, Flour, &c.

One of our merchants observed to us that a weekly paper was not fast enough for them to advertise in, they wanted a daily. Oh, my! The whole truth is, they order such small quantities, that when they are advertised in one paper, they are gone before the next paper comes out.

We fear the Yellow Fever is on the increase in Charleston. A friend who has recently returned from the North, informs us that every effort is made in Charleston to smother the truth. A merchant there assured him there was no danger; but when asked his candid opinion, we suppose when told that no goods were wanted, he frankly acknowledged that the disease was very prevalent, that most of those who died were kept until night, and then buried, as it was not wished for strangers to be alarmed by seeing the hearse passing so frequently in the day time—he also said he was afraid of it himself, and intended taking his family up the country, and return when the disease abated. Our friend tells us that while on his way to New York, he left in Baltimore a young man preparing to leave for Charleston, to act as a clerk in the Charleston Hotel, when he returned to Charleston (about ten days after) the young man was dead. He arrived in Charleston one day, took the fever the next, and died the third or fourth. Our merchants will contemplate visiting the city we would advise by all means to postpone their visit until frost.

Death of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington is dead. Apoplexy has done that which the bullets of the enemy failed to effect, and the victor of a hundred battles, on whom honors were showered with an unsparring hand, is now content with a tomb. "Death alone," as the great Roman Satirist truly observed, "maketh appear how small the little bodies of men really are."

The Duke of Wellington was the fourth son of the second Earl of Mornington, and was born at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1753, consequently at the time of his death he was in his 81st year.

He succeeded in his civil career and life by his eldest son, the Marquis of Douro.

Bishop Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died Sept. 28, at Philadelphia. Bishop Chase was the oldest Bishop in America. He was Bishop of Illinois.

The Keowee Courier published at Pickens C. H. informs us that an attempt was made on Thursday last to set on fire the village of Pendleton. The Anderson Gazette says a man by the name of Ellis Hopkins has been arrested on suspicion for committing the offence.

FOR THE LEDGER.

Mr. Editor:—We notice in last week's Ledger, that Mr. A. J. Ross is announced as a candidate for tax-collector, in this District.

Learning that a report is in circulation, that we are the individuals that brought him forward as a candidate for that office, and not being willing that our names should be used in connection with such a report, without the rebuke that it justly merits, we take this method of informing those who may be credulous enough to believe it, that it is absolutely false, it contains not a particle of truth. So far from our having any agency in the matter whatever, that we never exchanged words with Mr. Ross on the subject. We have too high an estimate of character, too much self respect to engage in anything of the kind. We would rather sympathize, than otherwise, with those whose misfortune it is, to be thought a subject of sport.

We think this much due to ourselves in vindication of our own characters, and also to counteract any injurious effects it might have upon other candidates in the pending election.

J. W. NISBET.
A. S. NISBET.
R. E. ROBINSON.

Lancaster, Oct. 4th, 1852.

Our Congressional Representative, Col. Orr, attended the Regimental Reviews of this District, and addressed his constituents. We had not the pleasure of hearing Col. O., but learn the staple of his address was the Presidential canvass. The Colonel is in favor of Pierce and King. *Greenville Mountaineer.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE:

The October number of this popular magazine we have received.

Harpers Magazine needs no puffing, the very great favor which has been extended to it (having a circulation of about one hundred thousand) is sufficient evidence of its merit.

We have selected a touching story on our first page from the present number.

Terms \$3.00 per year; two copies \$5.00. Address Harper & Brothers, New York.

THE LADIES' WREATH:

The October number is on our table. This is a very neatly printed Magazine, published by J. C. Burdick, New York, at \$1.00 per year. Helen Irving edited the Wreath, and many pretty tales &c., give evidence of her proficiency in the department she holds.

We are very sorry to be under the necessity of recording the death of Sartin's Magazine, which event occurred last month—Sartin's was an excellent Magazine, and we trust it may yet be revived by the warm breath accompanied by the substantial of generous patrons.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE:

Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. have sent us the September number. Contents: Jeffrey, Part I.

Katie Stewart, Part III.

Residence and Rambles in Australia.

Some Remarks on the Fourth Volume of Chalmers' Biography.

My Novel; or Varieties in English Life, Part XXIV.

The Premier's Present Position.

Dies Boreales, No. X.

Blackwood's Magazine has only to be known to be appreciated. Send \$3.00 to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., and receive it monthly for one year.

SOIL OF THE SOUTH:

We received by Monday's mail the October number. This agricultural periodical has earned a high reputation, by the excellence of its agricultural contents, and in the present instance we find it equally worthy of the support of the agricultural community. Terms \$1.00 per year. T. Lomax & Co., Columbus, Ga.

THE FARMER AND PLANTER:

The October number has been received. It strikes us that this number, both in matter and typographical appearance, is superior to any previous one. An Agricultural periodical in our own State should be patronized, more especially when deserving of patronage as this is, and we would be glad indeed if every farmer in our District would send us \$1.00 to the publishers, Messrs. Seaborn & Gilman and procure a copy.

THE CASSVILLE STANDARD:

We regret that unpleasant circumstances should have occurred to induce Major Burke to withdraw from the Standard, he is succeeded as Editor by Wm. T. Wofford, Esq.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION:

This is the title of a new daily paper recently started in Charleston. It supports Scott and Graham, and is enthusiastically in favor of the Union. It also advocates the giving of the election of President and Vice-President to the people. The name of no Editor appears; but the Standard informs us that the rumor is H. Judge Moore, Esq., will take charge of that department.

Upon the whole, it is an interesting paper, and the Publisher, Mr. Nixon, deserves praise for the very neat appearance it makes.—Terms \$1.00 per year, or 10 cents per week.

Gen. Pierce.

Col. C. S. Tarpley, formerly Chief Justice of Mississippi, paid a visit to Gen. Pierce last Summer, and in a letter which we find in one of our exchanges, he compliments him very highly. On the question of his unfriendliness to slavery, and the reported New Boston speech, Mr. Tarpley says:

"I laid before Gen. Pierce the Southern whig version of his New Boston speech, and asked him to state how far it was correct. He denounced it as an infamous falsehood, gotten up by a man so utterly destitute of character, that it was considered in New Hampshire as an act of supererogation to contradict any assertion he might make. He fully explained the circumstances under which the speech was made, which, of themselves, gave the lie direct to the version of Mr. Foss. Said Gen. Pierce, 'The sentiments attributed to me in that speech are at war with the declared opinions of my whole political life. My object was to prevent the election of Atwood, who, after his nomination, declared himself opposed to the fugitive slave bill; and I had to make the assertions attributed to me in that speech, would have been to admit away my own case, and defeat the very object I had in view.' No man lives, either North or South of Mason's and Dixon's line, who is more sound or reliable for the South on this question than Franklin Pierce. Will the Whigs take the testimony of Mr. Webster on this subject? He said to me: 'Sir, I have known Mr. Pierce from his boyhood, and he is now my neighbor, and I have no hesitation in saying, that although we differ upon many constitutional questions, yet upon the subject of slavery, he is as sound and reliable for the South as was Mr. Calhoun himself.'"

A FEAT.—While erecting the bridge over Long Cane, at Kennedy's Mills, in Abbeville, a few days ago, two of the hands—negro men—were thrown into the mill pond by the capsizing of a bateau, and had sunk the third and last time, when Mr. Wm. Watson jumped from the bridge and dived after them.—After some time, and by great exertion, he succeeded in raising them from the bottom, and with one under each arm, took them out on dry land. For so noble an act of disinterested benevolence, Mr. W. deserves great credit. By rolling them on the ground, and by the use of such other means as were at hand, the negroes were both restored to life.—*West Tele. scope.*

FOR THE LEDGER.

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me a corner of your paper to reply to the enquiries proposed by "Many Voters." To the first, I answer, I am decidedly in favor of giving the election of electors for President and Vice President to the people.

To the second I reply, that for fourteen years I have been endeavoring to use my influence to distribute the free school fund, not according to representation, but in accordance with the declared intention of the bill, for the education of the poor, and therefore, for distributing this fund according to population, so that our upper Districts may derive the advantages for which the fund is intended.

I conceive Mr. Editor that it is almost impossible to say what plan can be proposed, which will prove satisfactory to all sections of the State, until the matter is brought before the Legislature, and suggestions made. One thing permit me to observe, I believe if our people would place less dependence on this fund, and depend more upon themselves, for the education of their children, the money thus contributed added to the fund, would give us able and efficient teachers, and the children be more generally educated, and less said about the Free Sch. of Fund. Then would moral and Christian virtues be inculcated, and the general effect of education be happily manifested and appreciated.

To the third interrogatory, I answer, I am in favor of rechartering the bank of the State, and will so cast my vote if honored by you with a seat in the Legislature.

Very respectfully your ob't. s't.
WM. McKENNA.

The Newspaper Convention.

There is to be a convention of editors and publishers of Newspapers in this State in Columbia, on the first Wednesday in December. The proposition to hold such a convention, originated with, we believe, the Fairfield Herald, and with the exception of the newspapers of Charleston, has been cordially and unanimously responded to by the fraternity throughout the State.

We feel a deep interest in the contemplated meeting. Our whole heart is in the matter; for, if our anticipations do not prove altogether illusory, much good to those connected with the press and their patrons, will certainly result from its deliberations. The necessity and importance of such a meeting, must have been for a long time present to the minds of all those who have had any connection with the press or any experience in the publishing business. It is only upon this supposition, that the general response of the publishing fraternity can be accounted for. It is with extreme regret, therefore, that we have observed that the newspapers of Charleston have treated the matter with so much indifference, if not with downright contempt. Their silence and indifference, are indeed subjects of surprise. For surely their interests are in no wise different from the interests of their brethren of the up-country. Whatever measures are calculated to enhance our interests will certainly benefit them. Whatever of wrong or abuse there may be in the newspaper business, doubtless affects injuriously the whole fraternity. We can see no reason, then, why the editors and publishers of Charleston should not meet with their brethren of the up-country, contribute of their varied knowledge and enlarged experience, and aid in devising such measures as will rectify abuses, prevent wrongs and benefit alike both themselves and us.

We think it manifestly improper, in anticipation of the Convention, to make any suggestions as to what should or should not be done. If a discussion arises prior to the meeting, upon any favorite measure of reform or particular means of advancing the interests of the fraternity, it will distract and divide us, and perhaps wholly prevent the convocation. The business of the convention will doubtless be conducted in the usual way. A committee composed of the wisest men of our class and those of the most enlarged and varied experience, will be appointed, and to this committee, all matters brought before the convention will be referred. Then is the proper time for each one to urge his favorite scheme. Before the committee each measure will be fairly and dispassionately considered, and if worthy of adoption, will be reported in proper form.—Whatever measures may be adopted, will in this way be the result of mature deliberation, and the fruits of the combined wisdom of the convention. If each member shall attend its sessions, prepossessed in favor of some particular scheme, and determined to be dissatisfied unless it be adopted, the whole movement will end in total and disastrous failure. It must be borne in mind that the convention will be purely a deliberative body having no power to enforce its resolves. Unanimity and a hearty co-operation are absolutely essential to the success of the project. Then we insist that there shall be no discussion prior to the meeting and no suggestions made. Let every one attend the convention with the resolution to abide by and heartily co-operate in any measure of reform and every scheme of regulating the printing business and of preventing injuries, which may be adopted by the majority of his brethren.

Newberry Sentinel.

ADVERTISING.—The amount of advertising seen in the columns of the journals has doubled within five years, and will double again in five more. Those who still hang back, will see their younger and more energetic rivals outstripping them.—There is no use in contending against the spirit of the age. If they won't jump into the cars and pay their fare, they must be left behind to travel on foot.

Religious Intelligence.

A meeting of much interest is now in progress in this place. The Rev. Dr. BAKER, a Presbyterian Divine from Texas, has been preaching for several days with the same success, which we learn has attended his labors in many other portions of the State.

His zeal, earnestness, eloquence and ability in expounding the sacred Scripture, are calculated to render him popular and successful wherever he goes.—*Dar. Flag.*

The Wholesale Trade.

CHARLESTON has in a great measure, been deprived of the visits this season, of country merchants to obtain their supplies in person, but the injury to the wholesale trade has been much more limited than was anticipated. Our merchants are busily employed in filling orders, their customers being well aware that our city offers a larger and more complete selection of goods than at any previous season, while the accommodation is not less extensive and suited to the requirements of business.

Our country friends will continue to send their orders to Charleston, for partial sickness will not prevent their execution, as if personally present; while every facility we trust will be afforded by the officers of our rail road for the speedy transportation of their goods to all the designated points.

RETAIL TRADE.—We are pleased to see this morning the array in King Street of customers in our retail stores. The shopping, for so early in the season, was spirited, and we have no doubt that the supplies will be found no less abundant than various, judging from the appearance of the rich assortments which greet the eye of the passer by.—*Chas. News.*

Hogs.

The packing season is approaching, and until quite recently, prices of hogs had an upward tendency. Within a few days, however, a reaction has been perceptible, which is in part owing to the very material decline in the hog products now on hand in all the leading markets; also to the fact that consumption, owing to high prices, has materially fallen off. The prospect that there will be a full average number of hogs all through the hog-raising country is apparent to all. In addition, it appears that the Southern farmers and Planters have turned their attention to raising more hogs and corn than formerly, which will tend to lessen the demand from those quarters.

We have heard of various contracts, at \$5 net, for future delivery to our city packers, and a few days since a sale of 2,000 head in Hardin county was also made at \$5. The farmers in Hardin and Meade sold a good many of their hogs lately at \$3.75 gross, and at Elizabethtown a lot of 450 head was sold at \$3.12 cts. gross. We heard of sales in the upper portions of Ohio, and at Pittsburg, Pa., of hogs, to be driven East, at \$1.44 a 5.3 cts. net. *Louisville Courier.*

The Pork Market.

We learn from the St. Louis Evening News, that new pork to a considerable amount has been put up during the past and present month, in that city and Cincinnati. A letter from a well known packing house, states that 1500 barrels of mess, and other descriptions have been put up and shipped from Cincinnati.

The Pittsburg Gazette thus notices sales of hogs in that city, and preparations that are being made for packing during the season:

"We note a sale of 900 head, delivered here early in November, at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. net; and in the early part of the week of 1000 head at prices not made public, but supposed to be at a high figure. A drove of 420 head of hogs came up on the freight train of O. & P. R. R. on Saturday last. They are from the State of Indiana, and we are informed, destined for the eastern market."

This is the first arrival of hogs from the great utility of our railroad connection with the West, by which our own market will not only be filled with hogs, at the earliest season desirable, but large numbers will find their way to the east, through this medium of communication, this lot was brought through Cleveland, via Xenia, and thence through this city, for their destined market in the east.—Pittsburg, as we have before had occasion to remark, bids fair to become an important point for packing hogs. We are not fully advised as to the total number of hogs purchased by a single firm in this city, but it is already very large, and will, no doubt, be vastly increased between this and killing time."

To Our Country Friends.

We hope our friends in the country who are in the habit of trading in Camden, will come along with their produce, and give our merchants an opportunity of paying large prices for the same; and also to sell them goods on accommodating and reasonable terms. The repairs on our branch of the Railroad have been made, and by an arrangement made with Mr. Nouffor, at the Congaree river, large quantities of goods may be expected, and everything will go on as usual. Don't be afraid of sickness—there is no epidemic here which will endanger, in the slightest degree, the health of any who may visit Camden; our word is pledged upon this point.—*Camden Journal.*

The Editor of the Savannah Morning News, saw on Wednesday, at the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. J. C. Thornton, formerly of Columbia, S. C., in that city, an elegant buggy, manufactured to Mr. Thornton's order at Newark, N. J., for Dr. James J. Pope, of Beaufort, in this State, which he states to be a most excellent piece of workmanship in all its parts. In the seat is adjusted a beautiful medicine chest, while the frame of the seat and the box beneath, are made in part of handsome iron netting.

The Legislature.

We understand that his Excellency Governor Means, will call an extra session of the Legislature, on the first Monday in November, for the purpose of casting the electoral vote of the State, for Presidential electors on the following 10 day. In conformity to precedent in similar cases, the Governor will call the new Legislature, whose members will be elected next week. *Carolinian.*

A FIRE took place in Brooklyn, N. Y., which destroyed fourteen houses, and a loss of property was from \$50,000 to \$60,000. A servant girl named Christina Parks, was burnt to death during the conflagration.